DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864. [No. 170.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MONDAY, - - - - - - NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.

Gen. Gracie captured a Yankee picket line last night, and a number of prisoners were taken. The Yankee batteries opened and kept up a heavy fire all night.

All quiet to-day.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Nov. 5.

A special to the *Advertiser* via Senatobia of the 4th, says Memphis papers of the 2nd say nothing about Price.

The Chicago *Times* of the 29th pronounces the dispatches claiming a victory over Price, bogus, and gotten up for electioneering purposes, and says the Shenandoah Valley is laid in the shade by Missouri telegrams.

Nothing important from other points.

Guerrilla operations continue active on the Mississippi.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.

Nothing of importance by flag of truce to-day, and no later papers. Our prisoners have not yet arrived at Hilton Head. There will be another flag on Tuesday, when it is supposed an exchange will take place.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.

The Baltimore *American* of the evening of the 3d has been received.

The Tallahassee has captured and scuttled five vessels off Block Island.

Nothing from Hood or Sherman.

A party of rebels from Canada attempted to surprise the water batteries on the Castine Road, but were driven off by the garrison.

Seward has informed the mayor of Buffalo that information has been received at the State department that the rebels in Canada have a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities on the border on the day of the Presidental election.

Gov. Seymour has issued a long proclamation urging efforts by all to discountenance of strife and disorder at the coming election, and directs sheriffs and other officers whose duty it is to keep the peace to take care that every voter shall have free ballot, and see that no military or other organized force shall be allowed in the vicinity of places where elections are held with a view of menacing intimidating voters. Against such interference they must exercise the full force of their districts.

A general meeting will be held at Utica on Monday for prayer that the Almighty may direct the people of the land in exercising the elective franchise, and restrain their passions, that they may be delivered from violence, and blessed by continuance of their liberties. Similar prayer meetings will be held in other cities.

Gold in Baltimore 223. New York quotations not reported.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.

The New York papers of the 4th have been received. There was much excitement at Ogsdenburg, New York, regarding an expected rebel raid from Canada. Business was suspended and the citizens were preparing for defence. A large number armed men suspected to be rebels are on islands in the St. Lawrence river above and below Ogdensburg. A suspicious steamer having on board about 50 men passed along the river close to shore in the afternoon and reported that the Tallahassee entered Delaware break water and fired and destroyed several vessels at anchor there, and afterwards landed at Lewis, Delaware, and robbed the people of a large amount of property. Four vessels vere near in pursuit of the Tallahassee.

The affairs in the Shenandoah Valley remain quiet. Nothing from Grant or Sherman.

Dix has issued an order instructing Provost Marshalls to use the necessary precaution to prevent rebel deserters from voting on Tuesday, but no military force must be stationed at or in the vicinity of polling places.

Butler has arrived at New York with orders to report to Dix for duty.

European News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.

European advices of the 23d has been received. The Bazaar at Liverpool in aid of the Southern prisoners of war proved a great success. Four days' receipts amounted to ten thousand pounds sterling. About nine thousand additional were raised by subscriptions.

A strike among the colliers at South Stafford was becoming alarming. A serious collision with the police had occurred.

Palmerston has completed his 80th year.

The depressions caused by the financial and commercial crisis showed little or no improvement and failures were daily announced.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia passed through Marsailles on the first en route for Neice. It was considered certain that an interview would take place at Neice, between Alexander, Napoleon, Bunch, ex-consul at Charleston, and Gayzeteuras, consul to Cuba.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The Europeon mails of the 20th contain some additional intelligence of interest.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE PROSPECT OF SUBJUGATION.

Mr. Gladstone in a speech on non-intervention, said that England, as a nation, could not interfere in any way in the American war, but—

For my own part, I confess I have always had great doubts as to the practicability of reducing to subjection any large portion of a country that manifests a determined disposition to separate. [Continued cheering.]

THE FEELING TOWARDS THE CONFEDERACY IN FRANCE

A letter in the London *Post*, from Paris on the 14th ult., speaking of the American war, says:

The *Moniteur* and other papers have referred to the peace address sent from Great Britain to the American people. If three hundred thousand signatures have been obtained in England and Ireland, an equal number might, with the utmost ease, have been collected in France. The French Government, regarding this civil war as a great disaster for America, and a great calamity for a certain class of manufacturers, has continued officiously to promote ideas of reconciliation. On the other hand, the strictest neutrality was, and is, observed on all questions connected with the building of vessels or furnishing munitions of war. The Imperial Government of course only knows the Government of Washington; but it is no secret that, as in England, the Southern envoys have occasionally communicated with official personages in Paris.

Perhaps the sympathy of the majority in this country is with the Southern cause. The French people instinctively lean towards the weaker party, and witness, in the heroic fights of the Southern army, a people struggling bravely, and with marvellous endurance, against an enemy whose resources, domestic and foreign, are almost unlimited. The French people, from all that one can observe, desire to witness the end of this bloody struggle quite as much as do all right-thinking men in England. Personal and material interests, however, have less to do with that feeling than formerly. The cotton trade of Havre and Rouen has gradually righted itself, at least to a certain extent. As in England, other supplies have landed at Havre, and trade has gradually recovered. The exportation trade generally, from France to America, has not, strange to say, fallen off. The wealthy in the Northern States buy largely from France.

The alarm once felt in this country about the American war has greatly diminished. But the desire for peace is not less universal. Humanitarian as well as material interests associate the Government and people of France with the sentiments embodied in the peace address of the British nation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London *Times* of October 10th thinks it not uncharitable to suppose that the Federal accounts just now are made as favorable as possible, to suit the political emergency. It deplores the prospect of continued war as most melancholy and depressing to the whole world, and as presenting the greatest reproaches to mankind.

The English financial crisis reached a point of great intensity on the 18th of October. Twenty mercantile firms, engaged in the American trade, failed between that day and the morning of the 20th instant. Other failures are reported from London and the English manufacturing towns. A London bank manager committed suicide in a fit of despair at his position, and we to-day detail the particulars of the suicide of Mr. Drosten, a corn merchant in London, from the same cause.

Mr. Henry Lafoce, in a letter to the London *Times*, says: "I must positively contradict the assertion that Captain Semmes was a passenger in the Laurel. A United States man-of-war went in pursuit of the Laurel for the purpose of apprehending Captain Semmes, who has been pronounced a prisoner of war."

The American advices received per the steamship. North American had no particular effect in England

Late Paris fashions represent the ladies wearing coat tails a yard long.

Transportation Office,
POST QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 31st, 1864.

THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS OF THIS POST, SURgeons in charge of Hospitals and other Government Agents, is called to the following extracts from the Circular of the 1st Oct. 1864, from Q. M. Generals Office.

* * * * * * *

XI. Transportation cannot be furnished men or supplies for the treasury or navy, unless upon the order of the Head of the Department, or his authorized agents; which order must be filed as a voucher for future reference. When officers of the navy are travelling under orders, their cases will be acted upon as those of officers of the army, and their papers endorsed accordingly.

* * * * * * *

XV. All orders for transportation, if for supplies, must state that the same are public property. If for individuals, the order must show that the party is under proper orders, or on official business.

XXIV. The coupons furnished soldiers who subsequently die in hospital before using them, should be promptly returned to the officer issuing by the Surgeon in charge.

* * * * * * *

XXVII. Attention is again called to the improper practice of shipping officers signing their names by proxy, instead of by themselves. All officers in charge of transportation will obtain the autograph signature of every shipping officer at his post, &c., and decline to ship stores, unless upon the proper signature of the officers respectively.

* * * * * * *

XXIX. Officers in charge of transportation will not furnish it hereafter to the post officers of the various branches of the government, on their own requisitions, nor unless they exhibit orders from the Heads of Bureaux, as specified in General Orders, Nos. 59, 63 and 71.

* * * * * * *

The original Order may be seen on file in this Office, and will be rigidly enforced.

By order Capt. W. E. PEIRCE, A. Q. M.
DOUGLAS BELL,
Transportation Agent.

166—6t.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!! FOR 1865.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS ALMANAC, SO LONG AND so favorably known just received. Apply soon.

Price per hundred,	$60 00
" " dozen,	9 00
" " single copies,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 4, 1864 168—1w.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to.

149. FRANK I. WILSON.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

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ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CONSERVATIVE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5 00
For the Daily, three months,	15 00
For the Daily, six months,	25 00
For the Weekly, six months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	38
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8⅓ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2⅛ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout. 81 pounds

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
Commisioner.

161—tf.

Synopsis of Funding Scheme of Currency Bill as to States East of the Mississippi.

NON-INTEREST BEARING $100 NOTES. RECEIVABLE for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April. 1864 at par.	
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	66⅔
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	56⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inclusive, at	56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inclusive, at	46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inclusive, at	36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inclusive, at	26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inclusive, at	16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inclusive at	6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

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NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,

October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
M S Robbins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, *Reporter*; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT.-COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow; James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28			Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Sac J Proffit	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		J Lankford
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——— ——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"				W. Foster French.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. Q.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided,* That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9. *Be in further enacted,* That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.*]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided,* They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided,* That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided,* That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6 *Be it further enacted,* That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8 *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December, 1863.*]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

MONDAY, - - - - - NOVEMBER 7, 1864

PEACE IS A BLESSING not only desirable, but to be sought after. Good men will make sacrifices for peace—will take some risk to promote it? Hence we have always been favorable to every proper effort to end this war, at all times. We opposed the war before it came, counselled and voted against every measure and every office seeker whose policy tended to bring on the war, yet we have been always particular to lay the blame of inception and origin upon the right shoulders.

It is said that "fighting will not end the war." If it be meant by this, that fighting alone will not end it, we admit it. Fighting cannot settle the quarrel. Fighting must be done before the terms of settlement can be agreed upon. But it is perfectly plain, that fighting must go on until both contestants are *willing* to settle. Hence we have all along been in favor since the war began, of fighting fiercely, vigorously, determinedly, but at the same time, whenever we have been successful we have been in favor of offering to negotiate. We were in favor of proposing terms two years ago, when we were victorious. But a year ago and more we were not favorable to "peace proposition." We had been badly used during the campaign—our people were discouraged and many were alarmed, and hence it was no time to propose terms, if we expected to get any. Last April and May we were favorable to negotiations, because we were successful, but since the fall of Atlanta we have seen no good to be gained by proposing terms. When we are up, triumphant, successful, that is the time for a brave people to be ready to settle a quarrel; but when worsted it is craven-hearted and cowardly to beg for peace.

Many who advocate peace seem to be ready for anything and everything that they fancy looks to peace. They seem not to weigh the case fully—to investigate the various schemes proposed. Moreover, many get out of humor and quarrel with the President because he does not take up with every one's idea or whim. Now, we would have preferred if the President had, regardless of the contemptuous and insulting course of Lincoln, pressed upon him propositions of peace every time we were victorious. The moral effect of it upon the Yankees and the world would have been good. It would have given us an advantage in the contest. But having made several unsuccessful attempts to secure a hearing, and having so repeatedly published to the world his anxiety for peace, ought he to be blamed? Is it right, is it just to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, to represent to the public, that he or the government will not seek peace—will not make peace, is really opposed to peace, after what he has done? Certainly not. What stronger proof can he give of his anxiety for peace than he has given by his declarations? Moreover, Congress has published its manifesto to the world, that it desires peace, that both the government and the people are ready to do any and every honorable thing for peace.

All this avails nothing with those who are determined to find fault with the government. We do not endorse Mr. Davis' administration. We have never proposed to do so. But it is manifest that great injustice is being done him and the government, not only by individual complainers but by a portion of the public press and by some of our public men. Mr. Boyce's recent letter, while it contains much truth, does injustice to the President by intimating that the two governments are not willing to have peace, and hence proposes a Convention of the States. He would take the matter out of the hands of the government where the Constitution places it. Why? "If the two governments will not settle it" whose fault is it? Is it Mr. Davis'? Is he not ready to settle it to-morrow? Does not the whole responsibility lie with Lincoln? Does not every one believe this? Who can believe otherwise? Would Mr. Boyce and those who agree with him, be willing to settle it upon different terms than those of Mr. Davis? There lies the rub.

But what could a Convention of the Southern States alone do towards a settlement, more than the government can, unless it would offer different terms—nay offer to submit? What evidence is there that the North would meet us in Convention? The Chicago Convention expressed a favorable opinion of it. But is that body a responsible one? What are its resolutions worth? If McClellan should be elected, then we might talk of a Convention of the States. But if he were elected he might be willing to negotiate with Mr. Davis. He would at least tell him his terms of settlement. The door to settlement would be open perhaps. But so long as Lincoln is President and remains in his present mind, is it not sheer nonsense to talk of a Convention of the States, or any other peace movement or plan, unless we hew it out by the sword? Let the friends of peace reflect.

COL. WM J. CLARKE, of the 24th Regiment N. C. T., well and favorably known in this community, has been, during his unfitness for field service, assigned to duty as Commandant of the Post at Raleigh. Col. Clarke is the senior Colonel from North Carolina, and has distinguished himself on many a hard fought field. His appointment to the above post will give universal satisfaction.

By the way, now that every Colonel of a North Carolina Regiment, *who hailed from some other State* has been promoted, with a single exception, we suppose a few North Carolinians will stand some chance, provided the powers that be are not prejudiced against them.

MESSRS. EVANS & COGSWELL, the enterprising publishers of Columbia, S. C., have just issued a Map of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. It is said to be one of the most beautiful and most elegantly gotten up maps of the war. The publishers are due great praise for the skill and enterprise which the work displays. A pocket map, and, as we believe, a very accurate one. We recommend everybody to purchase a copy.

THE Educational Association of the Confederate States will meet in Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday November the 9th inst. The railroads will grant return tickets free to delegates.

MRS. ELIZABETH HUNTER of Forsyth county, aged 96 years, 6 months and 19 days, died on the 22d ult.

NOTHING THIS SIDE the dominions of Satan is so horrible as war—nothing so destructive of social quietude, of human felicity, of real progress in civilization, of the great landmarks of human liberty; and nothing so damaging to sound morals and religion. War makes a hell of earth, and spreads its malaria through every ramification of society, poisoning with its death-dealing vapor, the beseigers and the beseiged. The war in which we are engaged, is fruitful of every evil to both parties, and upon those guilty of bringing it on, rests a fearful responsibility.

No nation makes war upon another without a real or assumed cause, and an offensive war may in extreme cases perhaps be justified, but it is seldom. More rational, necessary and justifiable is a defensive war, such as the South is waging. Some of our people, however, speak of this war as if the greater burden of its responsibility rested upon the South, or at least, a portion of our people. There may have been an unjustifiable haste, a heated sensitiveness, imprudent zeal in contending for mere abstraction. There may have been acts done in retaliation, calculated to excite and provoke; nay, admit, that some of the Southern States were guilty of unconstitutional acts which the then National Executive was obliged to labor to correct, yet it must be remembered that a number of the Northern States had for years been guilty of acts not only equally unconstitutional, but equally exciting and provoking, and with less show of reason; and the National authorities had made no attempt to correct them.

No fact in the whole history of this war is more palpable than that the main burden of this war rests upon the shoulders of Abraham Lincoln and Wm. H. Seward and their coadjutors, with a thousand fold more weight than upon any others. To dwell upon the evils of the war—to harp upon these and at the same time to insinuate that this weight rests upon the South, is discouraging, and gives license to any who are really disloyal to the cause, to oppose and damage it. The war was unnecessary—Lincoln could have prevented it if he would, had he done his duty—so might Mr. Buchanan; but failing to do so, they forced it upon us. No alternative is left us, bitter and crushing as it is, but to stand up as freemen for the right and do our duty.

Its evils are enormous, but still greater evils await us, if we encourage or countenance a timid, fearful spirit. The following exhibit is a fearful one. It is perhaps an approximation to the truth, but it should strengthen our purpose to end it as soon as possible in every honorable way. The annexed table we take from the *Progress*, as we find it copied from Johnson & Schaffter's Southern American:

Statement of the killed, wounded and prisoners in the great battles of the war, for 1861 '2-'3 '4:

CONFEDERATES.

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	1,081	4,312	1,606	6,999
1862	13,189	49 534	5,925	68,645
1863	12,200	48 000	71,200	131,400
1864	15,300	45,000	7,500	67,800
Total,	41,770	146,846	86,231	274,844

FEDERALS.

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	4,995	9,874	9 773	24,618
1862	20,273	68,388	43,718	132,571
1863	18,300	54,000	34,000	106,300
1864	61,000	110,000	32,600	206,600
Total,	107,573	242,265	119 484	469,419
Federal loss in battle, &c.,			469,519	
do by sickness, &c.,			350,000	
				819,419
Confederate losses in battle, &c.,			274,844	
do by sickness, &c.,			150,000	
				424,844
Excess of Federal loss,				394,565
				819,419
				424,844
Total loss on both sides,				1,244,263

THE RICHMOND SENTINEL we observe insists upon high taxes. It tells Congress not to be afraid of high taxes. It is alarmed at a heavy war debt, and urges the policy of paying as we go. This is good advice in times of peace, when the currency is unembarrassed and trade is unobstructed, but in our judgment, will prove a ruinous policy in our present condition. We trust Mr. Trenholm will strike out a wiser and a different policy.

We are fighting for posterity. Were it not for the hopes of the future, it would have been far better never to have fired a gun. But if those hopes are to be crippled and hampered while we are fighting, they may never be realized. If we shall gain any thing worthy of posterity, it will be a small sacrifice to our children, compared with what we make, to pay the war debt. Indeed, they will never know that our sacrifices cost anything or are really worth anything, if what we gain is to be transmitted to posterity free and unembarrassed.

To attempt to fight this war through without incurring a large fixed debt, will be both a folly and an impossibility. To exhaust our blood and our means, to hand over to our children a foundation to build upon, without the means of building, will be an inheritance for which they cannot thank us.

We admonish the *Sentinel* and all who sympathize with it, that the country is growing weaker and poorer every day. The subtraction from the country of one-half of its available labor and resources consumed in fighting the foe for the last three years and more, can but impoverish the country. We do not believe that the Confederate tax of 1864 can be added to a dollar with safety; so far from it the tax should be reduced one-fourth or more. Since the tax was laid, the means of the country have vastly lessened, and without a material change for the better, one year more will witness a still greater reduction. Let a fair, uniform tax be laid to meet the interest of the public debt and to keep the government along. That will be enough. Let the future provide for itself, at least, in respect to the war debt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE CALL attention to the advertisement of Y. P. Lashley, of Wake county, announcing himself a candidate for Assistant Door-keeper for the House of Commons at the next session of the Legislature. Also to a similar announcement of B. F. Steed, of Randolph, which has been in our columns for some time. We doubt not but both of these gentlemen are worthy citizens, either of which, if elected, would make a good officer.

Capt. W. G. Raoul wants to hire a number of negro carpenters.

Tucker, Andrews & Co. have a general assortment of groceries, dry goods, &c., for sale.

T. F. Scott has lost a certificate.

THE FOLLOWING is as correct a list as we can obtain of the members of the General Assembly of this State, to assemble in this city on the 21st of the present month:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—Eli W Hall.
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Sanders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk
Ashe—Mr McMillan
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—J M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill, W J Rogers,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris,
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

ROADS, ROADS, ROADS!—Our public roads through the county are in bad condition, and before mid winter they will be impassable. We hear overseers say, that they have enough hands, but that they will not work, or obey any orders which are given.—Why? Simply because the fine per day is only *one* dollar, and they can get *fifteen* dollars per day as common laborers. They prefer to work elsewhere and pay their fines. By so doing, they can clear *fourteen* dollars. We respectfully ask the attention of the gentlemen, who represent us in the General Assembly, to this fact. The law should be altered and the fine raised to at least fifteen dollars. Then hands would work the roads and not shamefully evade and dodge their duty. Now, when wagons are old, many of them badly worn, and nobody to make new ones, it is important to have good roads, that they may not be broken up. And besides this, the draught horses cannot in these times be kept in as fine working condition as formerly. If ever there was a time when roads should be kept in good condition, now is that time.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

The Confederate Congress meets next Monday—it being the first regular session of the second Congress of our Government.

AN EFFECTUAL BLOCKADE!—Five steamers have arrived in Confederate ports this week, bringing a large amount of bacon for the government.

WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 4th.

It is reported that Grant has transferred some of his troops from the north to the south side, and certain creaking and rattling of his pontoons during the past few nights give slight confirmation to the report. It is quite probable that, having failed to take the "objective point"—the Southside railroad—with the Second, Fifth and Ninth corps, he purposes making another attempt upon it at an early day, aided by the Tenth corps, and that, for that service, he has drawn that corps over to him. We believe he has moved the Tenth corps, if any because we know that parts, at least, of the Eighteenth—his only other force on the north side—are still in the trenches at and near Fort Harrison. The Tenth corps, we believe, is composed largely of negroes. Birney, its late commander, who died recently of a congestive chill, was what the New York *Herald* used to call a "nigger worshipper," and, it will be recollected, "recruited" many Africans in Maryland last fall. Terry now commands it. If it does no better in its next fight than it did last Thursday on the Darbytown road, the Southside railroad will be in little danger from its efforts.

A gentleman who came in from the lines late last evening reports that the enemy has reduced his forces in our front between Fort Harrison and the river. If this observation is correct, it is further confirmatory of the reported withdrawal of Yankees to the south side; but, possibly, the Yankees were not visible because they were sheltering themselves from the rain.

The election is close at hand, and it will surprise no one if Grant gives us another contest for the Southside railroad; it will rather surprise us if he does not.

FROM PETERSBURG.

All was quiet on the lines around Petersburg yesterday. There is some activity manifested among the Federal troops, but from what cause is not known. But from the fact that it is generally believed by our generals on the north side that the enemy have decreased their force to a considerable degree, and that Fort Harrison is only held by a strong garrison, it is supposed that Grant is preparing for a grand blow elsewhere.

Gen. Lee is, without doubt, posted as to all movements; and our part is to meet the *denoument*.

It is now a well ascertained fact that the detachment of Federals lately sent from the vicinity of Petersburg to City Point were destined for Plymouth. The result has been seen.

For several hours, on Wednesday morning, a brisk shelling was kept up on our left entire—most of the cannonading proceeding from our side. This is no unusual occurrence, as at this point, and elsewhere on the lines, there is more or less cannonading every day.

THE VALLEY.

The main armies are quiet, grimly watching each other from unfriendly picket lines; the videttes greet each other daily, at the grey of the morning, with the whistling of a bullet; and there is throughout that army a general antipathy to conference. Our cavalry are beginning to somewhat change the tide of affairs, and are driving the Yankee horsemen from pillar to post. There have been several small affairs in the Luray Valley, in which the Confederate have come off first best.

Citizens of Staunton say that the body of cavalry which lately passed through that town on their way to Sheridan were the most efficient, and most finely armed and equipped, they have seen during the war.

THE AFFAIR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

We have some further particulars of the affair in East Tennessee, mentioned a few days ago. It appears that Lincoln is making a desperate effort to hold East Tennessee until after the election, and has recently thrown the following force in there for that purpose: At Knoxville, two regiments of negroes and the eighth Ohio cavalry; at Strawberry Plains, the sixteenth Kentucky and tenth Michigan; and between that point and Morristown, the fourth, eighth, ninth and thirteenth Tennessee, and Kirk's cavalry—the whole force being about seven thousand men. Of course, our little force, under Gen. Vaughan, at Morristown, could do little against such odds in the fight of Friday last, and was driven back with the loss of four pieces of artillery and one hundred and fifty men, including killed, wounded and missing. Col. Rose, of the sixty-first Tennessee, is missing, and Captain Mayo, of the sixty-second Tennessee, also. We hear of several wounded—Captain Allen, severely; Adjutant Hawkins, of the twenty-first, wounded in the arm severely; Lt. Smith, of the same regiment, killed. The enemy is at Bull's gap; and it is not believed that they will attempt a further advance at present.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH—LOSS OF THE ALBEMARLE.

The capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, by the enemy is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town. It seems that, on Thursday night, a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way, they found a small boat, containing six of our men, in the river, stationed there as a picket guard; but all of them being asleep, they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth, they found the Albemarle at the wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her, amidship, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk. Infantry was stationed on the wharf, who fired on the assaulting party, and after the Albemarle sunk, captured the whole of them; but no one was killed and only one man wounded.

There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of the five or six gunboats in the sound; but the loss of the Albemarle opened the Roanoke to them—and hence the fall of the town. Captain Roberts, it is stated, commanded the Albemarle.

It is understood that there were no lives lost on the Albermarle, and that there were very few men aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

AROUND RICHMOND—A BRILLIANT ACCOUNT OF MAHONE'S PICKET HAUL.

All is reported quiet around Richmond and Petersburg. A correspondent, writing from below Richmond about the late fight, says that:

On the north of the James, the lowest estimate I have heard of our losses, in killed, wounded and missing, is one thousand men. Others place the figures at one thousand five hundred as the outside. It will probably be between these. No official report of losses has yet been made public.

The *Herald* says that, "somehow, the report has gotten abroad that Grant lost four thousand men."

MISSOURI.

The Yankee press, at last, have Price out of the way, but howl about his four hundred wagon loads of plunder [Pleasanton said Price had burned these up to keep him from getting them] and his ten thousand horses gotten in Missouri from the "free labor" (Yankee squatters) settlers of the State.

The Old General is not done with them yet. They will hear from him when they least expect it.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GEN. RAMSEUR.—The body of Major-General Stephen D. Ramseur, who was mortally wounded and fell into the enemy's hands at the battle of Cedar creek, on the 19th of October last, was sent by the enemy into General Hoke's lines, on the Darbytown road, yesterday evening, and was brought to the city last night.—General Ramseur died on the 20th ultimo, the day after his capture, and, at the solicitation of his friends in Middletown, his body was embalmed by a Yankee artist. We presume his remains will be sent immediately to North Carolina, his native State and former home.—*Rich. Dispatch 4th.*

Adjutant General Thomas is on a visit to Grant at City Point.

PARODY ON "HOHENLINDEN."

At Bull Run, when the sun was low,
Each Southern face was pale as snow;
And loud as jackdaws rose the crow
Of Yankees boasting rapidly.

But Bull Run saw another sight,
When in the deep'ning shades of night,
Towards Fairfax Court House rose the flight,
Of Yankees running rapidly.

Then broke each corps with terror riv'n
Then rush'd the steed from battle driv'n
The men of battery Number Seven
Forsook their red artillery.

Still on McDowell's furthest left
The roar of cannon strikes one deaf,
Where furious Abe and fiery Jeff,
Contend for death or victory.

The panic thickens. Oft, ye brave!
Throw down your arms! your bacon save!
Waive, Washington, all scruples waive,
And fly with all your chivalry!

London Punch.

MARRIED:

In this City, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. W. E. Pell, Mr. Oscar M. Neal, of Co. "I," 3rd N. C. Cavalry, to Miss Catharine Isabella McGowan, daughter of Mr. Patrick McGowan.

DIED,

In this City, on Tuesday morning, October 25th, 1864, Mrs. Susan Royster, consort of Mr. David Royster, aged 85 years.

She was the daughter of Mr. Elisha Sims, deceased, of Warren county, N. C. Sixty-two years ago she came to Raleigh a bride. All around the house she occupied, were wild woods and fields. Few families were then living in the place—only one man is left who was here when she came, and since that time she has never moved. Her funeral was preached in the same room she first entered a bride. In the sixty-two years of her married life, she never left her home without her husband and children, and never more than a week at a time, and in that long period she and her husband were never separated a week at one time till death, the fell destroyer, took away from the old man the "light of his eyes," and left him alone. She has left to mourn her loss, 8 children, 44 grand children, and 15 great grand children, all of whom, except 3 grand children, reside in this city. Four children and twenty grand children have "gone before." One from beyond the Mississippi, one from the enemy's land, the gory field of Gettysburg, and two from dreary hospitals in Virginia's consecrated soil. The others sleep in the burying ground of this city. Mrs. Royster was of a most cheerful disposition, even while drawing near the close of her long life, and suffering much pain. During the last few days of her life, her mind wandered from the present back to the scenes of her early years, and she spoke of the events of childhood, and the friends of her youth, as if actually before her eyes. She was for more than forty years a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and leaves to her large and sorrowing family, her example of patience, resignation and piety and the bright hope to comfort them that their loss is "her gain."—[COM.

Killed, in the fight near Petersburg, on the 21st of October, Benj. F. Edwards, aged 17 years, youngest son of Col. B. S. Edwards, deceased, of Greene county.

Another martyr has fallen! One of his comrades writes of him as follows: "No one could die a more gallant death than he did, for although he was orderly to the Colonel and not compelled to take any part in the fight, yet he took a gun from a prisoner and joined our regiment, and took the lead of every one in the charge. He was killed in this charge by a ball passing directly through his head. 'Requiescat in pace.'"

J. J. L.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, at this office, an active, industrious BOY. None need apply without good recommendations.

Door-keeper to the House of Commons.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A CITIZEN OF WAKE COUNTY respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Door-keeper to the House of Commons of the next Legislature. If elected, as he hopes he will be, he pledges himself to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.

Y. P. LASHLEY.
Nov. 7, 1864. 30—w2t.

Quartermaster's Department,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE A NUMBER OF GOOD NEGRO Carpenters from four to six months. Good wages given and comfortable shops to work in.

W. G. RAOUL,
170—d6t. Capt. and A. Q. M.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING articles on consignment:

Spice, Soda,
Pepper, Salts,
Caster Oil, &c.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Nov. 7, 1864. 170—2t.
Daily City papers please copy.

156 LBS. BLACK AND WHITE FLAX THREAD, on consignment.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Nov. 7, 1864. 170—2t.
Daily City papers copy.

5,000 yards fine English Bleached Shirting, by the piece.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Nov. 7, 1864. 170—3t.
Daily City papers copy.

LOST, OR MISLAID,

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600, No. 2.28. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.

T. F. SCOTT.
Nov. 7, 1864. 170—3t.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association, can find subscription lists at the Auction houses, Book-stores and Drug-stores of the City.

168—3t. COM.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announce himself a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper for the next Senate of North Carolina,—He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.
Oct. 27, 1864. 161—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tmd.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 269, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Chatham County, N. C.
Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Surgeon General's Office.
RALEIGH, N. C., OCT. 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.